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us, and we have an experienced mentor at our elbow telling us what to observe. Incidentally he has written a very interesting book, exasperating to a reviewer without space for quotations. The freshness of nearly all of his illustrations makes one tolerant of an occasional hoary friend, such as the anecdote of the plaintiff who, after with difficulty showing the jury the utmost height to which he had been able to raise his injured arm since an accident, shot it up to its full length in answer to a sudden query as to how far he could raise it before. This is doubtless a concession to the layman reader, who is very evidently in the author's mind throughout — naturally, since a book is made to sell. One wonders how much due to the same cause is the insertion of the chapter on "Some Famous Cross-Examiners and their Methods," and the last five chapters, each containing nothing but the report of cross-examinations in some famous modern trial. These last form interesting reading, but one misses the mentor at one's elbow, and wishes they had been made an integral part of the book instead of being merely appended.

JUDICIAL DICTIONARY of words and phrases judicially interpreted, to which have been added statutory definitions. By F. Stroud. In three volumes. Second Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd.; Stevens & Sons. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1903. pp. ccxxvii, 1-592; 593-1394; 1395-2302. 8vo.

The claim of the author that this dictionary is unique cannot be questioned. Unlike other legal or judicial dictionaries, all terms which may appear to the lay mind to be legal terms are not defined in it; nor are those Latin phrases defined which are commonly used with peculiar legal significations. On the other hand, many words and phrases, the meaning of which the layman and even the lawyer would not ordinarily think of looking for in a legal dictionary, are very elaborately and carefully defined. The dictionary is more peculiarly a "dictionary of the English language (in its phrases as well as single words), so far as that language has received interpretation by the judges"; and it is also a dictionary of statutory definitions in Acts of Parliament.

Prefixed to the dictionary proper are lists of cases, covering one hundred and thirty pages; lists of English statutes and their sections with references to the pages of the dictionary, covering fifty pages; tables of abbreviations, covering twenty pages; and an introductory chapter on the construction of documents.

The statutory definitions and the words and phrases of statutes are taken wholly from English acts, and therefore are not of great use to American lawyers; but the collection of statutes whose terms are defined is very complete, and should prove of value to the lawyers of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, for whom the work is especially designed.

It should not be believed from what is said above that the work is without interest to American lawyers. In truth, it is of considerable value. All words which have been or are likely to become material in the construction of documents are very fully and carefully defined. This definition, moreover, is not a mere explanation of those words by other words, but is a statement of the effect given to the words in actual cases. Approximately seventeen thousand cases are cited for these definitions. It is clear from this that for the interpretation of words which are material in deeds and wills, the book should be of equal value to the English and to the American lawyer. The work shows great care and much scholarly research.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE FISCAL PROBLEM. By L. G. Chiozza Money. London: P. S. King & Son. 1903. pp. 237. 8vo.

With commendable impartiality the publishers of Mr. Ashley's book, "The Tariff Problem," have just issued from their press a book setting forth the views of the opposing camp. The purpose of the latter work apparently is to

offer answers to the arguments of those who advocate fiscal reform, and more particularly to analyze and refute the arguments and evidence offered by Mr. Ashley. The tone of the later book is not commendable. The author attempts to belittle the arguments of his opponents by ridicule. This fault is noted more in the earlier chapters, and appears less and less as the author gets deeper into his subject. The book is not so readable as Mr. Ashley's, partly because the author's style is not so good nor his exposition so lucid, and partly because statistical evidence is used even more freely than in Mr. Ashley's work.

Mr. Money, of course, had the advantage of seeing Mr. Ashley's book in print. At times he uses Mr. Ashley's figures, and shows that merely by changing the point of view the result obtained may be very different. The two books are admirable illustrations of what many persons have long felt, — that figures may be used to prove almost anything.

Apart from the intemperateness of its tone and peculiarities of style, the book is a very able exposition of the arguments against the adoption of a preferential tariff for England. Mr. Money believes that England's economic welfare is not seriously threatened by Germany; and he further believes that it cannot be assured by cultivating trade with the colonies at the cost of paying more for the many things the colonies do not and cannot produce.

An analytic index at the close of the volume makes the statistical evidence easily available.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. Edited by William Mack and Howard P. Nash. Vol. X. New York: The American Law Book Company. London: Butterworth & Co. 1924. pp. 1370. 4to.

The present volume embraces the topics of Corporations to Cost Price inclusive. All but seven pages are occupied by Mr. Seymour D. Thompson's article on "Corporations." In number of pages this article is larger than any previous encyclopedic treatment of the law of corporations, and with the article by the same author on "Foreign Corporations," which is promised for a succeeding volume, it will exceed the length of most treatises on corporations. The purpose of the present work requires that the law be stated in a form easily accessible for reference. The logical analysis of the subject into its great divisions and the orderly elaboration of each division are more important than mere exhaustiveness in the accumulation of cases. In the present article Mr. Thompson has shown the same industry in collecting the authorities that distinguished his "Commentaries on the Law of Private Corporations"; in this respect the chapter on "Ultra Vires" is especially notable. His arrangement of material, however, is less happy. The definition of Corporate Franchise, for example, is postponed for a thousand pages, and is finally discussed after Consolidation or Amalgamation of Corporations, Rights and Remedies of Shareholders, and Ratification by Corporations. The tabular digest which accompanies the article does not entirely relieve this difficulty. The chapter entitled "Consolidation or Amalgamation of Corporations," contains no sub-head relating to Corporate Stockholding and Control. Notwithstanding these occasional eccentricities of arrangement, the article has real importance as the mature expression of one who already has considerably moulded legal opinion upon this subject.

A TEXT-BOOK OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY. Edited by Frederick Peterson and Walter S. Haines. Vol. II. Philadelphia, New York and London: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1904. pp. 825. 8vo.

This volume is divided into two parts. The first part treats of malingering and feigned disorders, the legal aspects of pregnancy, legitimacy, abortion, rape, marriage and divorce, malpractice, laws relating to the insane, etc. The second part has to do with the different kinds of poisons, ptomaines and other bacterial products in their relation to toxicology, medical examinations of blood and